

THE COMMONWEALTH.

For the Commonwealth.
The Common School System.

No. 2.

To the Members of the
General Assembly of Kentucky:

GENTLEMEN: In my first communication, on the subject indicated by the above heading, I took the privilege of calling your attention to the fact, that though our Common School System had received from its friends, talented and unwearied, much and efficient aid, yet in some of its minor features it could and ought to be improved. By way of introduction, I hinted at some of those particulars wherein improvement might be made, and which I shall now, in this paper, place before you. One thing is very plain, that wherefore our school system fails to accomplish what it should be made to do, therein such alterations and amendments should take place as would meet the demands of the case. This the interest of every one requires. Surely, none will pretend to deny this. But wherein are these deficiencies to be found? and what State Official has pointed them out? may be questions not answered by public documents, and may embarrass my present effort. The great difficulty in this as well as other matters of public concern, is, that the experience of unofficial, humble, private members of community, can but seldom reach the ear of law-makers. Notwithstanding this, I shall place my views before you, with as much confidence in their correctness as though I were Superintendent of Public Instruction, or a member of your honorable body; and thus having done what I consider to be my duty, I will leave you to dispose of them as you may deem proper.

It is true, the interest arising from our School Fund is comparatively small; the "five cents" ad valorem tax, to be added to that fund, will help some; yet still both will be inadequate to meet the educational necessities of our people, and will scarcely be sufficient to have a common free school taught, in each district, for a term of three months in every year; and, in no view of the case will the distributable share of each district be enough to have a school taught for six months, in any year, in said district. But even were the money to be paid by the State to each district annually, sufficient to pay for a six months' free term, yet, if the county and district arrangements are not improved, there will be an annual loss to such a degree as it is neither the interest nor wish of the people who have agreed to pay higher taxes for school purposes, to have perpetuated.

From a long and intimate acquaintance with, a close observation of, and true friendship for our Common School System, I have come to the following conclusions:

1. That one Commissioner of Schools for each county is sufficient for all the purposes of a Commissioner. That one can, in truth, perform the duties required better than three; and can as efficiently act for a county as the Superintendent can for the whole State.

2. That said Commissioner should be required by law, under a suitable penalty, to lay off his whole county into school districts; record the boundaries of each district, as is now required; and return a book containing said boundaries to the County Clerk, under oath by the first day of June, 1855. This would cause the whole State to be laid off into districts, and give all the people an opportunity to share in the school money.

3. That said book should be placed in the County Clerk's office, as is now required for public inspection; and that a copy of the boundary of every district be delivered by him to the trustees of said district, or that he should have printed, at the county's expense, the boundaries of the several districts of the county, in pamphlet form, for the use of the trustees.

4. In districting each county, the Commissioner should be permitted, wherever he deems it necessary, in consequence of rivers and sparseness of population, to organize districts with less than twenty children of the school age; if the citizens thereof will raise, by subscription, an amount sufficient, when added to what they may be allowed by the State, to have a school taught therein for the term of three months.

5. When any district shall fail to elect three trustees, by the first day of June in any year, the Commissioner should be required to appoint three trustees for said district; and that the trustees for any district, whether elected or appointed, should be required to serve as such, by causing a school to be taught therein for a term of three months.

6. That the Commissioner should be required to appoint two days in every year—the 3d Saturdays in November and May, after the beginning and middle of the school year—for the Public Examination of all applicants for certificates of qualification to teach under the School Law. That he, or an Examiner appointed by him, should examine applicants in the six lower branches only, viz: Spelling, Reading, Writing, Geography, Arithmetic, and English Grammar. That every applicant should first, if unknown to the Commissioner, produce to him a recommendation or certificate of his or her good moral character. That if this be satisfactory, said applicant then should be examined in the branches above named, and be required to understand, 1. Spelling—so as to be able to use the proper letters in forming a word, and to pronounce correctly, using Webster as the standard of orthography and orthoepy; 2. Reading—so as to be able to perform it in a natural tone and with fluency; 3. Writing—so as to be able to execute it easily and legibly; 4. Geography—so as to be able to give its general outlines; 5. Arithmetic—so as to be able to solve questions in common and decimal fractions, simple proportion, and simple interest; 6. Grammar—so as to be able to distinguish the several parts of speech, give their properties, agreement, and government. Any law that may be passed, should point out the number of branches that each applicant should understand, and, as above, the degree of familiarity with each. Now, we have no definite limit to which the Commissioner or Examiner is required to extend the examination. When these things are complied with, the Commissioner should grant a certificate of qualification, to be used only in the county in which it is granted; thus confining to each county the immediate supervision of its own educational concerns.

7. That the Commissioner should be required to transmit to the Superintendent, annually, the number of children that actually attend school in his county in any year; and also, the average number of days or months of such attendance;

and to enable him to do so, every teacher who teaches in any district, during the free term or any other portion of the year, should be required to keep the names of all the children that attended school while such teacher was engaged in it, and the number of days each one attended, in a book, which should be, by said teacher, handed to the trustees, and brought by them, at the time of making their annual report, to the Commissioner—the above fact to be, by him, entered into his report to the Superintendent and Auditor.

8. That trustees of schools should be required to report their names, officially, to the Commissioner, by the first day of June in every year; and, if not reported by that day, trustees should be appointed by him for any district that had failed to elect trustees or to report their names by the day above named.

9. That trustees, in paying out the public school money, should be required to pay, in part or in whole, according to their funds on hand; debts already created by themselves or predecessors for the purchase of a lot of ground for the use of the school of the district; for building or repairing the school-house in said district; for the purchase of necessary furniture for said house, or for the services of the teacher who may have taught or shall teach "the free term" in said district, within the year for or on account of which said district drew said money from the State; and these debts to have priority in the order above named.

10. That trustees shall employ a teacher "for the free term" so as to cause that term to end in each year before the first Saturday in April; and that they shall contract to pay no amount to any teacher greater than the sum of public money they have on hand not otherwise promised by them, thus leaving the trustees that may be elected on the first Saturday in April, untrammelled, as far as possible, by the contracts of their predecessors.

11. Commissioners and Trustees as well as the Superintendent, should be paid for their services, which if they fail to perform, they should, like other officers, pay such a penalty as would cause them to act.

RECAPITULATION.

No. 1. Argues that one Commissioner of Schools in a county is sufficient. This is plain.

No. 2. Requires the whole county, where it has not been done, to be districted by the first of June, 1855.

No. 3. Requires the boundaries of districts to be recorded, and copies of the same to be placed in the hands of trustees by a certain day.

No. 4. Asks for the privilege of forming districts containing less than twenty children of the school age, in certain localities.

No. 5. Would give to the Commissioner the power and require him to appoint trustees, when any district has failed to elect them by the first day of June.

No. 6. Shows what branches should be understood by teachers, and other qualifications, and that their certificates should be of legal validity only in the county where granted.

No. 7. Would require the whole number of children in the State that attended school in any year, and the average time of their attendance whether taught in free, subscription or select schools, to be reported to Superintendent.

No. 8. Calls for a report to the Commissioners of the names of the trustees elected on the first Saturday in April—that report to be made by the first day of June.

No. 9. Shows the manner in which trustees shall pay out money in their hands.

No. 10. Would limit the employment of a teacher, in any current year, to the first Saturday in April.

No. 11. Would have Commissioners and trustees as well as the Superintendent paid for their services, and to pay a penalty for failing to perform their duty.

REMARKS.

Gentlemen: Regarding your honorable body as being composed of practical, business men, possessing a desire to make the most out of the School Fund, and other school money entrusted to your legislative guardianship, and being anxious to cause the benefits of those moneys to reach their intended objects, I have, at the risk of being thought tedious, ventured to place the above scheme for the improvement of the minor features of our school system before you.

But assured, gentlemen, that this is not done through a desire to meddle with your business; but I give it as my conviction of what should be done to cause the system to work for the good of all. The grand outline of a common school system is already well defined; the more prominent features of the plan have been endorsed at the polls; and this humble effort is only intended to point out, here and there, "a band off," or "a screw loose." Whether my suggestions shall have any influence with you or not, I have the satisfaction of believing that my aim is to do good by thus drawing your attention to the improvable parts of our school system.

Your fellow-citizen,

B. N. CARTER.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Grant county, Ky., Dec., 1855.

A meeting of agriculturalists was held at Lexington, on Monday last, for the purpose of taking steps for the establishment of a State Agricultural Society. We have seen no account of the proceedings, but we learn that a committee was appointed to propose a plan to be submitted to another meeting to be held at Frankfort, on the fourth Wednesday in this month. When that plan is adopted, a charter will be procured from the Legislature, and we suppose that body will be urged to make appropriations recommended by the Governor in his message. We suggest to our farmers the propriety of being present, as many of them as can, at the proposed meeting.—Paris Citizen, 4th.

SURPRISE PARTIES.—The Boston Times relates the following interesting incident of a surprise party:

Every one knows that a "surprise party" is where a company of gentlemen and ladies agree to visit, carrying their own provisions, some one of their acquaintances, without any sign or notice of their coming being given. A few nights since, in New Bedford, a party was formed for the purpose of giving a surprise to a married couple, but upon proceeding to the house, it was found that another visitor had anticipated them only a few hours. It was a girl, a little darling, and looked just like its mother, bless its heart! All parties were of course slightly "surprised." The "surprise" weighed six and three-quarter pounds.

ANOTHER FALSEHOOD.—It has been industriously circulated by Sag Nichts, we suppose, that Hon. A. K. Marshall, from this district, voted for Banks, for Speaker. There is about as much truth in the assertion as there is in most of what they say. Mr. Marshall has never voted for Mr. Banks, or any other Sag Nichts Abolitionist for Speaker.—Cyn. News.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, JAN. 4, 1856.

Prayer by the Rev. J. P. Safford, of the Presbyterian Church.

PETITIONS.

Were presented by Messrs. CONKLIN and HAY, and appropriately referred.

LEAVE TO BRING IN BILLS.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills, which were appropriately referred, viz: Mr. SUDDUTH. A bill to create the office of Police Judge of the town of Wyoming, in Bath county.

Same. A bill to amend the law providing for compensation of Presiding Judges of County Courts.

Mr. HAY. A bill for the benefit of Wm. J. Berry and Seth B. Mosbey.

Mr. McFARLAND. A bill for the benefit of Thos. J. Landrum, late Sheriff of Daviess county.

Mr. IRVINE. A bill to amend the law regulating the sale of spirituous liquors.

Same. A bill to amend an act incorporating the Kentucky River Navigation Company.

Same. A bill for the protection of owners of slaves.

Mr. COLLINS. A bill for the benefit of David W. Calhoun and William Walker, of Perry county.

Mr. BARLOW. A bill to incorporate a company to construct a Plank road from Wilson Ritter's, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad line, to the Mammoth Cave.

MOTION.

On motion of Mr. D. H. SMITH, Mr. WADE-WORTH was added to the committee on Circuit Courts.

And then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, JAN. 4, 1856.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. BONNELL, of the Methodist Church.

The journal of yesterday was read.

MESSAGE FROM SENATE.

A message was presented from the Senate, to the effect that that body had passed the following bills, and asked the concurrence of the House, viz:

An act to establish an additional voting place in Hays' district, in Hickman county.

An act to incorporate Noah's Dove Lodge, No. 20, I. O. O. F. of Newport.

An act to confirm the establishment of the Louisville and Newburg road in Jefferson county and to change the name thereof.

An act to incorporate the Providence Mining and Manufacturing Company: referred to committee on the Judiciary.

An act to incorporate the Speedwell Turnpike Road Company in Madison county: referred to committee on Internal Improvements.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented and appropriately referred, by Messrs. Helm, Bruce and Beauchamp.

HOUSE BILLS PASSED.

An act to incorporate the "Union Agricultural and Improvement Association," of Mason and Brecken counties.

An act for the benefit of Charles Linn of Callaway county.

An act to change the place of voting in Bethesda precinct, in Trigg county.

An act for the benefit of Elizabeth Reucker.

An act to amend the act incorporating the town of Mayfield, in Graves county.

An act to repeal the act, changing the boundary of Hazelgreen district, Morgan county.

An act to incorporate the German Mutual Insurance Association in Louisville.

REPORT FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. IRVAN, Privileges and Claims, a bill to change the place of voting in Radford precinct Callaway county.

Mr. CECIL, Ways and Means, a bill for the benefit of John Friend and Eliza Brudling.

Mr. McCAMBELL, County Courts, a bill authorizing the Jessamine County Court to select a portion of the Poor House land in said county.

Mr. J. M. FOGLE, Internal Improvements, a bill to amend an act, entitled, an act to amend an act to charter the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company.

Mr. WARE, Judiciary, a bill to incorporate Benevolent Lodge, No. 58, of Free and Accepted Masons.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The following Senate bills were passed, viz: An act to amend the charter of the Richmond and Irvine Turnpike Road Company: Passed.

An act to establish an additional voting place in Hays' district, in Hickman county: Passed.

An act to incorporate Noah's Dove Lodge, No. 20, of I. O. O. F. of Newport: Passed.

PENITENTIARY AND DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.

Reports from the above institutions were presented to the House, and the usual number of copies ordered to be printed.

And then the House adjourned.

Honor to whom Honor is due.

Mr. EDITOR:—In reading article No. 5, of A C—n, in your issue of 28th ult., of the general scope and design of which I highly approve and sincerely hope his suggestions may meet with favor by the Legislature, I was struck with a sentence, which seemed to me hardly consistent with truth. I would not charge A C—n with intentional wrong; nor would I detract an iota from whatever credit may be due the present worthy Superintendent of the Kentucky Military Institute for his management of its interests, but I respectfully submit that when A C—n says, "which the energy of its present meritorious Principal had just raised to a highly prosperous state," &c., (the italics are my own), he does injustice to the founder and first Superintendent of the Institute; he ignores facts known to the whole community, how that, years ago, Col. Allen established the Institute; how that he erected the extensive barracks now there; how that, single-handed and alone, with little sympathy and no aid from without, he struggled on, year after year, hoping against hope, that he might build up a military school of a high order—an honor to the State of his adoption; how that at length, with nearly 100 cadets in attendance, he succumbed under the pressure of debts incurred in his extensive improvements; how that afterward, under difficulties that would have appalled most men, he went to work with renewed energy, and in less than two years paid off his whole indebtedness (about \$25,000), re-organized his Institute, established it on a firm basis, filled its halls with students; and finally, little more than one year ago, tired of the responsibilities and anxieties of the charge, after a severe illness that had well nigh consigned him to the grave, turned it over to the charge of the present Superintendent in as flourishing a condition as it has ever had from the day of its organization to the present moment. All this, I say, Mr. Editor, is well known to this whole community; and I can only account for the expression above quoted from A C—n, by the supposition that that gentleman is a stranger in this section of the State.

I do not suppose that Col. Allen claims any particular credit in the premises. He doubtless thought the improvements that involved him in such heavy debts, in 1848, were demanded by his best interests, and afterwards rightly judged that his integrity was involved in paying those debts fully, instead of compromising them at a small per cent, as he could easily have done, like others before him—and that this done, his pecuniary

interest demanded the re-establishment of the Institute, for thus only could the property be made available.

But I write the above simply to call attention to the injustice done Col. A. by your correspondent, and to say that, whatever of credit there is in founding the Kentucky Military Institute and assuring its success, is certainly due that gentleman.

JUSTICE.

CAIRO, Jan. 2.

The contract for carrying a daily mail between Cairo and New Orleans went into effect yesterday. The first steamer, the Niagara, left last night. The instructions of the Postmaster General require fast, "first-class" boats. The time from Cairo to New Orleans is five days—back, six days. Boats leave Cairo every day at 5 P. M.

1856.

ASSEMBLY BALL CLUB.

THE ASSEMBLY BALL CLUB respectfully announces their series of balls for the coming season, at the Assembly Room, CAPITAL HOTEL, to take place as follows:

January 9. February 6.
January 23. February 20.

EDMUND H. TAYLOR, President.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Hon. C. S. Morehead, T. P. Swigert,
A. T. Burley, T. D. Carnegie,
A. C. Keenon, L. W. Macy,
R. P. Letcher, H. Evans, Treasurer,
O. Brown, R. B. Taylor, Secretary.

FLOOR COMMITTEE.

A. P. Churchill, G. E. Bacon,
R. W. Blackburn, B. B. Ormsby,
H. H. King, Ed. Hensley,
J. J. Hampton, H. C. Gratz,
R. B. Taylor, A. M. Mitchell,
Ed. Keenon, G. B. Macklin.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENT.

A. McKinley, J. C. Hawkins,
C. G. Leonard, J. C. Leonard,
Zeb Ward, Jno. S. Harvie,
T. L. Crittenden, G. W. Monroe,
R. H. Crittenden, A. M. Agent.

COMMITTEE OF INVITATION.

R. C. Wintersmith, E. H. Watson,
A. M. Blanton, L. J. Harvie,
J. C. Hensley, G. S. Bacon.

[7] Members can obtain their tickets from H. Evans, Treasurer.
Dec. 21, 1855.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
The office of this Company has been removed to Plankton's Drug Store on Main Street, in Hanna's New Building.

FRANKFORT, KY.

OUR Messenger and Express freight will leave Frankfort for Louisville at 10 minutes before 8 A. M.; and for Lexington will leave at 10 o'clock P. M.

Packages received here from Louisville at 5 o'clock P. M., and from Lexington and East of that point at 7 o'clock, A. M.

ADAMS EXPRESS CO.,
G. W. OWEN, Agent,
Dec. 21, 1855—by.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

LITHGOW & HUTCHESON.

WE would respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity, that we have opened a shop two doors from the Wooden Bridge, and next door to B. & J. Moore's Law Office, where we are prepared to do all kinds of work entrusted to our care; all we ask is a fair trial and we know you will not go away disappointed.

A. S. 1855—17.
LITHGOW & HUTCHESON.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

I WILL sell my farm on which I reside in Franklin County, containing 454 ACRES, situate four miles from Frankfort, on the old Harrodsburg road.

I intend removing to Texas, and will sell upon fair terms to private and time to any person calling on me within a few weeks.

The land is well improved, finely timbered and watered, and is well adapted for cultivation and meadow.

Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call on me early.

THOS. F. BLAKEMORE.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

I AM authorized to sell the two Frame Houses and Lots belonging to the Louisville and Frankfort Road Company, on Broadway, between Washington and Wilkinson streets, in this city; and also the large vacant lot near the Wire Bridge, belonging to said Company. Terms liberal.

A. G. HODGES.

LARGE ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.

A. JAEGER & CO.,
FRENCH CHINA EMPORIUM,
Nos. 119 & 121, Fourth St., between Market and Jefferson, UNDER MOZART HALL, LOUISVILLE, KY.

WE are in receipt, per late arrivals, of many additional large and well assorted stock of goods. In our stock may be found: Richly gilded and decorated Dining and Tea Sets, (Nero), Richly gold band and decorated French Toilet Sets, (toilet KY), Lustre Band, Marble, Printed, and White Stone China. Also,

High Bohemian, French, Belgian, and American Cut and Pressed Tumblers, Goblets, Champagne, Wines, Bowls, Card Dishes, and Salvers.

TABLE CUTLERY.

Extra fine Ivory, J. Russell & Co's American Cutlery, assorted styles. Table and Dessert Knives, Forks, Carvers, Spoons, &c., &c.

BRITANNIA AND DOUBLE SILVER-PLATED WARE.

Consisting of extra heavy plated Table, Dessert Forks, Table and Teaspoons, Sugar Tongs, Butter-knives, Castors, Tea sets, &c.; Britannia Tea and Coffee Sets, Candlesticks, Mugs, Castors, and Teapots, &c., &c.

JAPANNED WARE.

Zinc and Japanned Toilet Sets, plain, gilt, flowered and decorated.

BEST IRON STONE CHINA.

Dining Sets, Tea and Toilet Sets, Dishes, Butters, Tea and Coffee Cups, Soup Tureens, Teapots, Sugar, Cream Pitchers, &c., &c.

We would especially call the attention of families, Hotels, and Steamboats, to an examination of our large and well assorted stock and prices.

Please call for yourselves at

A. JAEGER & CO.,
Nos. 119 & 121, Fourth St., between Market and Jefferson, UNDER MOZART HALL, Louisville, Ky.
Dec. 7, 1855—17.

STRAW-CUTTER QUESTION.

MESSRS. J. B. FORD & CO., of the city of New Albany, in the State of Indiana, claiming to be the owners of Sanford's patent-right to manufacture what is known as Sanford's Straw-Cutter, have sold the right to manufacture the same to various persons for certain prescribed territories, and they have warned the public against purchasing the Straw-Cutter manufactured by us. We have been for a long time satisfied that the so-called Sanford patent is a fraud, and that it is void, being a palpable piracy and infringement of the patent-right of John Boynton, which bears date 25th day of September, 1838, and has expired. We have been satisfied that the machine denominated Sanford's perfect Straw-Cutter is constructed not according to the specifications contained in Boynton's and all this has recently been decided in the U. S. Circuit Court for the Middle district of Tennessee. Some months since, we sold to B. S. Weller, of Nashville, several of the so-called Sanford Straw-Cutters, which were taken by him to the State of Tennessee and placed in the hands of the assignee of Sanford's patent for the State of Tennessee from J. B. Ford & Co., and used Weller on infringement. Weller defended, and insisted that Sanford's patent is void and a piracy on Boynton's, and as we before said, court and jury so decided.

We are prepared, as heretofore, to furnish all orders for the Straw-Cutters manufactured by us, and to defend any and every person in selling or using them.

Dec. 10, 1855—2m.

MILLER, WINGATE, & CO.

City Election.

OFFICE CITY COUNCIL, FRANKFORT, Dec. 4, 1855.
ORDERED, That an election for eight Councilmen, for the city of Frankfort, to serve for the ensuing year, be held in the Court House, in said city, on the 1st Saturday in January next; and that G. W. Gwin and R. Gil. Espie, as Judges presiding said election.

P. SWIGERT, Mayor.

Asst.—Jas. W. BAYNE, C. C. F.
Dec. 14, 1855—wtd.—Yeoman copy.

STUARTS NEW-YORK SYRUP.
SUGAR, 10 CENTS per barrel, and 10 quarter barrels of Stuart's No. 1 Syrup. For sale by
Dec. 17.

OUR Stock of Liquors, Tobacco and Segars is full, and the best in the market. Give us a call.
Jan 2

GRAY & TODD.

CONFECTIONERS AND DEALERS IN FINE GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS, Fine Teas, Spices, Fruits, Nuts, English and American Sauces and Pickles, Havana Segars, Foreign and American Sweet Meats, &c., &c.
PURE OLD WINES, BRANDIES, &c., &c.
OLD STAND, CORNER MAIN AND LEWIS STREETS, FRANKFORT, KY.

NOTICES.

COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.
W. L. CALLENDER, Editor.
SATURDAY, JAN. 5, 1856.

Single copies of the Daily Commonwealth, put up in wrappers, will be furnished to the members of the General Assembly at Two CENTS per copy.

AMERICAN PARTY.

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
FRANKFORT, DEC. 15, 1855.

The Subordinate Councils are hereby notified that the State Grand Council will hold its next session in the city of Frankfort, on the fourth Wednesday in January, 1856, at which time delegates to the National Grand Council and the National Convention will be elected.

P. SWIGERT,
Chairman Ex. Com.

We are requested to state that the Governor's house will be opened for the reception of company on Monday evening, next, from 8 until 11 o'clock; and on every Monday evening during the session of the Legislature, during the same hours.

Meeting of the American Members of the Kentucky Legislature.

The Course of the American Representatives in Congress Endorsed.

With more pleasure than we can express, we lay before our readers the subjoined resolutions, unanimously adopted by the American members of the Kentucky Legislature, in full meeting. They are words of wisdom and patriotism, well and timely spoken. They will cheer the hearts and strengthen the hands of the patriotic band of National Americans in Congress, who stand upon the only true national and conservative ground which has been there assumed by any party, winning the admiration of all true patriots by the calm courage with which they meet the onsets of sectionalism alone on one hand, and sectionalism combined with foreignism upon the other.

At a meeting of the American members of the Legislature of Kentucky, held in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Frankfort, on the 4th day of January, 1856, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the protracted delay in organizing the House of Representatives in Congress is attributable to an effort of the so-called Republican and Democratic parties to make political capital out of the slavery agitation.

Resolved, That the American party stands on the true conservative ground, distinctly marked out by the Philadelphia platform, and on that the battle against sectionalism ought to be fought, and can be won.

Resolved, That the people of Kentucky heartily approve the course of their Representatives in Congress, (belonging to the American party,) and of the patriotic men acting with them in the contest for Speaker. And we earnestly counsel them to persevere, without yielding or modifying their position; and to leave the responsibility of delay or disaster from not co-operating, to rest on those who causelessly refuse to co-operate in bringing this contest to a satisfactory conclusion.

JAS. G. HARDY, Pres't.
L. A. WHITELEY, Sec'y.

THE CONTRAST.—Let any one take up the list of Committees appointed in the Senate of the United States, of which body the anti-American or Democratic party has control, and he will see with what wantonness and extravagance of proscription the American and Whig Senators are excluded from every place of honor, and made to follow at the tail of committees led by men of less than a tithe of their ability and statesmanship. For example—Mr. Crittenden is put quite at the tail of the committee on Finance, behind such men as Toney, Stuart and Brodhead. Bell, of Tennessee, who has been Secretary of War, who probably knows more about our Indian tribes and Indian treaties than any man in Congress, and whose ability is equal to that of any man in the body, is placed at the last extremity of the committee on Indian Affairs, of which Sebastian is made chairman. Clayton, who was in the Senate twenty-five years ago, and almost ever since, and who has filled with high ability the office of Secretary of State, is hustled down nearly to the foot of the committees on Foreign Relations and Public Lands, while Mason figures as chairman of one, and Stuart of the other. In this fashion it runs throughout. The ablest and most experienced men of the Senate—Crittenden, Clayton, Bell, Pearce, Jones of Tennessee, Geyer, and Fish, are all thrown into the back ground, in order to give prominence to inferior men who happen to belong to the ruling party there. Not one of these able men is honored with the chairmanship of a single committee, save Mr. Pearce alone, who is placed at the head of the unimportant committee on the Library.

Now turn to the committees appointed by the American Speakers of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Kentucky Legislature. In the Senate no less than six chairmanships are given to the opponents of the American majority. Mr. Barlow heads the important committee on Finance; Mr. Hogan heads the committee on Religion; Mr. DeCourcy, the committee on Military Affairs; Mr. Palmer, the committee on the Sinking Fund; Mr. Hardin, the committee on Public Buildings; and Mr. Weis, the committee on the Library. In the House, five of the most important committees have Democratic chairmen, viz: Mr. McElroy, of the committee on Propositions and Grievances; Mr. Gaither, that of Privileges and Elections; Mr. Garrard, that of Military Affairs; Mr. Nuttall, that of Internal Improvements; Mr. James, that of the Court of Appeals.

Compare the course of the American majority in the Kentucky Legislature with the course of the anti-American majority of the U. S. Senate, in the matter of making up committees, and say which shows illiberality and proscription.

The Land of Isms—Spiritualism, Witchcraft, and Horrid Murder, in New Haven, Conn.

Many in Kentucky hail from the land of wooden nutmegs and Weatherfield onions, by descent if not by birth. We ourselves draw our blood, through the land of Penn., from that old Bay State—a land as distinguished in revolutionary times for patriotism, as for fanaticism now; and we hold that no man need blush to trace his lineage to Plymouth Rock, but may well be proud of every drop of Puritan blood that reddens his veins. But such tragedies as that recently enacted under the very eaves of old Yale, make us deplore the rush of brain which drives that Northern corner to such mad extremes.

Sometimes the fanaticism of that region takes the form of a wild crusade against the South and her patriarchal institutions; as if it were not enough that we must bear our own burdens, and work out, to the best of our ability, the great political problem which the Almighty God has cast upon us for practical solution. And while—be it remembered—every dime of the expense, every groan of the toil, every cross of the self-denial, is ours, and must forever be ours alone—how complacently can these New England and New York intermeddlers whine over the apathy of the South towards the question of which she is the ever conscious resolute.

But the most horrible form in which this malignant activity of brain finds an issue, is in the old and native-bornism of superstition. You who have trembled over the weird portrayals of Hawthorne, in his "Scarlet Letter," and "The House of Seven Gables," will be in some slight degree prepared for a real scene, occurring in New Haven, the famous seat of light, science and religion of the great Yankee kingdom. It is the latest and most legitimate product of that morbid and excited brain which foams and frets in that Northern land.

We do not delay for remark. The terrible facts are enough to strike horror to every heart; and make us bless our Heavenly Father that in a land of enlightened moderation, and Bible-loving people, we are shielded from the Godless superstition here written in letters of blood.

It is known to what an extent the spirit-rapping delusion has prevailed at the North, even in some intelligent circles, involving such men as Edmonds, Tallmadge and Hale, in its folds of gross and blasphemous folly. The fanaticism of the more cultivated victims has been confined to absurdities of the pen and tongue; but among the grosser sort the disease seems to have produced its legitimate results in action. The finale took place in New Haven a few days ago, and the details have just reached us.

Justus Matthews, a poor deluded man, was horribly murdered by a fanatic named Samuel Sly, in the house of a widow Wakeman, Sly's sister, who, with four other persons, was accessory to the butchery.

This widow Wakeman holds herself a prophetess. Here is her evidence before the coroner's jury:

"I shall be 70 years old next November; have lived in New Haven seventeen years; have had seventeen children, nine of whom are living; have been a widow twenty years; I formerly lived in Greenfield, then moved to New Haven; my brother also resided here; he is about 50 years of age; I have been a 'messenger' from God about thirty years, experienced religion at that time and walked with Jesus Christ ever since; first experienced religion because my husband abused me, and I expected to die, and he finally killed me; after my husband killed me I was dead seven hours, and then raised; two angels stood beside me when I went to Heaven, and touched me with their bright swords, and I rose again; saw there all that were dead, and there was a throne and a cloud of death; when I was there this cloud parted, and my spirit went one way and theirs the other; they all then held their little right hands and I rejoiced; the two angels turned to me, and then I went up to Heaven; there was a red light and many white clouds there; Christ came to me when I was in Heaven, with the nails in his hands, and spoke peace to my soul; because he spoke peace to my soul I raised up, and another spirit came to me and spoke, saying: 'Make your peace with God'; I then kept on praying; he soon took me to Paradise, and told me all about Adam and Eve and all the other spirits; this light came on me so that I had to look up, and the spirits said I was numbered as one of them; was taken from this place of light, and saw Christ and all the holy angels; Christ had on the throne and looked as he was when crucified; then saw God sitting upon his throne in all his glory; about the throne were all the angels in their white robes, and they were all happy spirits there; this spirit then came and took me back to earth, and when I got back to earth again I saw my dead body lying on the floor; I felt bad because I had come back to this wicked world to live again; I soon saw my wicked husband, who said: 'Be God, she's raised'; soon after I saw two angels, who came to me and spoke to me kindly, and then Christ appeared to me and I felt down before Him; and Oh! how happy I felt! and how happy I then was! I went to God with my case last night, and had a revelation from Him; that man was in league with the devil; he (meaning Matthews) got his evil spirit from Amos Hunt; Hunt attempted to poison me—because he was on and gave a long, rambling account of Amos Hunt's poisoning her. The first thing I knew of the murder was when they came up stairs searching for a hatchet; I knew that my brother had a stick of witch-hazel in the house; he sells the bark and lives by so doing; I was sick that night and expected to die, and asked them to take Matthews out of the house; he had such a bad spirit that he was taking away my dismemberment and killing me by it. Amos Hunt was the man of sin, and he put his spirit on Matthews; if I should die, the judgment would come; this man of sin cursed God when he died, and there was a black spot on the throne of God; in my revelations from God last night He said if I was condemned in this case the world would be immediately destroyed; in this revelation I was told by God that my brother did kill Matthews, and that he did it to save the world!

By this it is seen that widow Wakeman believed herself the "messenger" prophet, or whose life or death was poised the Day of Judgment and the Millennium. Hunt was the abode of the "evil spirit" which sought to destroy her. The "evil spirit" afterwards possessed Matthews. The miserable man seems to have thought so himself. He went to Sly's house, where widow Wakeman lived, to have her dispossess him. He there allowed himself to be bound and blindfolded, remaining in a room while the rest were above singing and praying.

The fanatic delusion had gone so far that Sly, with the assent of widow Wakeman, considered that nothing less than death would rid Matthews of the "evil spirit," and the widow from its persecutions. While, then, the fanatics above were in their religious exercises, Sly, armed with a witch-hazel bludgeon, entered the room of his wretched victim, and thus finished his work. We give the words of his own confession:

I struck Matthews on the temple first, and brought him to the floor; then used the knife, and also the fork; struck him with the stick once before using the knife; as near as I can recollect, his hands were not tied; I did take off his coat; when I struck him with the stick he fell down and did not say a word; the influence I was un-

der led me to do this; he fell down upon his side and evidently struggled, but did not attempt to get up; he did not use his hands to prevent my cutting his throat; the light in the room was upon the shelf at the time; as near as I can recollect I cut his throat several times, and stabbed the fork into his breast several times; he did not groan much, and did not say anything; I struck him with the stick several times after he was down; I held his head up to cut his throat; he believed the fork was in the room, and it was used for taking the lid off the kettle upon the stove; I hid the fork, but afterwards carried it back and put it in the room, so it would have the appearance of his killing himself; took off his coat after I had cut his throat; caught his blood in nothing, but it ran upon the floor; Sanford came down by the door and tried to get in after I struck Matthews, but the wedges being in the door he could not get in; it was for fear that he would cast his evil spirit on my sister that I did this; I never use spirit on spirits, and had not used them that Sunday night; I had elder in the house, but did not use any that night; I cut this hazel stick about a quarter of a mile from my house; the stick was about two inches in circumference; I struck him with the stick with my right hand; he was sitting near the stove when I first hit him; I was standing between his chair and the shelf; I struck him on the right temple. There was no one with me then.

Such is the bloody story which is openly confessed, and not only so, but gloried in, as the righteous means of deliverance from a damning persecution of an evil spirit. And now—since the foregoing horrible particulars reached us by mail—the telegraph announced that Sanford, another of the fanatic believers in this "messenger," has occluded Sly in butchery; having horribly slain and mutilated two victims, whereas Sly stopped at one.

From a community in which the sur-charged brains of its people, from Lloyd Garrison to Sly and Sanford, are reeking with mad fanaticism, with outlets only in such diabolically cool barbarity; or what is worse, from the wholesale nature of its issue, poisoning the destiny of this illustrious Union upon impracticable and impudent schemes concerning the social relations of communities other than their own, and upon vague abstractions about the relative power of the North and South—we humbly join in the solemn litanies, and pray—"Good Lord deliver us."

Congressional.

In the Senate on Thursday, after some discussion, a resolution directing 10,000 copies of the President's Message to be printed, was adopted. In the course of the discussion, Mr. HALE said:

Mr. Hale remarked that he was not in his seat when the President's Message came in, else he should have objected to its reception, as it was irregularly sent here. He would not pretend to state the reasons why the President took such an extraordinary and unprecedented course, but he means to presume to guess, and he would by no means presume to say that the President had taken this opportunity to go down on his knees to the South because several Southern States are to hold Democratic conventions about the 8th of January. [Laughter.] If that was the case, he was sorry the President had taken so much pains for nothing, for there is just as much chance for the Senate's pages to be nominated for the Presidency as Mr. Figgis. [Laughter.]

It was not the first time the President had delivered a lecture on slavery; but it was insulting to a majority of this nation for the President to say, in effect, that men who disagree with him on that subject are enemies of the constitution. He strongly rebuked such imputation. God, for the punishment of our national sins or the honor of our national pride, had permitted Franklin Pierce to occupy the Presidential chair, and he comes down into the arena of the demagogue stripped of everything which should clothe him with executive dignity. [Laughter.]

We have no admiration for President Pierce. Our opinion of him could not well be lower than it is. But we think that any Senator disgraces himself and the Senate, when he utters such language of the President of the Union.

In the House, Mr. Mace (Rep. of Ind.) proposed that the doors be shut and no member allowed to go out until a Speaker should be elected. Laid on the table. Mr. Walker (Am. of Ala.) proposed that Mr. Boyce (Dem. of S. C.) should be proclaimed Speaker; he was well qualified and had taken no part in the Democratic caucus. Mr. Galloway (of Ohio) proposed to substitute the name of Mr. Banks. Mr. Dunn (of Ind.) proposed Mr. Pennington. The motion was laid on the table.

Mr. Cayode (of Pa.) proposed that no member should be entitled to daily pay after Saturday until a Speaker should be elected. Laughed at and tabled.

The House then resumed voting for Speaker. The 90th ballot resulted—Banks 101, Richardson 72, Fuller 30, Pennington 6, scattering 5. Whole number of votes 214—necessary to a choice, 108. The House then adjourned.

Yesterday the last ballot resulted—Banks 104; Richardson 73; Fuller 34; Pennington 6; scattering 3.

AND YET NO SPEAKER.—A telegraphic dispatch last night (4th) informs us that there were no ballottings yesterday, and, of course, no Speaker elected.

P. S. LATER.—It seems there was some balloting. We have just received, by the Morse line, the result of the last (or 93d) ballot taken last evening. It is as follows: Banks, 104; Richardson, 73; Fuller, 34; Pennington, 6; scattering, 3. House adjourned.

President Pierce's Message reveals the fact that the expenses of our federal government are now seventy-one millions per year! John Quincy Adams was driven from office by the cry of "extravagance," when the highest expenditures of his administration never exceeded thirteen millions. Fillmore, a quarter of a century later, was charged with "extravagance," because, with the war debt upon his shoulders, he spent fifty millions. But in three years, this "economical Democratic Administration" has run the expenses up from fifty to seventy-one millions! Vice la humbug!

LEGAL POLYTHEISM.—The United States District Attorney, acting, we presume, under the direction of Mr. Cushing, has addressed Col. Parker H. French a letter extending to him the "courtesy of going to Washington and of returning to the foreign country from whence he claims to come as minister, within a reasonable time." He expresses the hope too, that "no further complaint will be made against him." The gentleman will, no doubt, fully appreciate the "courtesy."

ALMOST SPEAKER.—The correspondent of the New York Express says Mr. Banks, last week, on one or two occasions, obtained precisely votes enough for the election of a speaker; but, before the result could be announced, several gentlemen who had been sent for hurriedly entered the House and cast their suffrages for another, thus turning the scale.

DEATH OF CAPT. GEORGE R. DAVISON.

Private letters have been received here, announcing the death in Nicaragua, of Capt. GEORGE R. DAVISON, son of Col. James Davidson, late of Frankfort. Capt. D. was a brave man, with a natural taste for military life. As a mere youth he served as an officer in the Kentucky Regiment of Cavalry, in Mexico. He was one of the prisoners who were captured at Encarnacion; and also one of the four who escaped from prison in the city of Mexico, and made their way across the country to Tampico—John Swigert, John Scott, and A. W. Holeman being the others—now, alas! all but the last named in their graves. Some six years ago Capt. Davidson went to California, and there resided until he joined the recent expedition of Gen. Walker to Nicaragua, and commanded a company in the army which has virtually conquered that country. But diseases incident to the climate seized him, and he gave to his death a few days' illness. He was a devoted parent and his many kindred. They have our sincerest sympathies.

SURPRISE BANK NOTES.—We have been shown an ingeniously contrived specimen of a bank note, made up of parts of different notes. It was well calculated to deceive. Recently a practice has been observed of taking out an irregular patch from the face of a bank bill, and supplying its place by pasting a blank piece on the back. The parts thus taken out are undoubtedly designed for the villainous manufacture of other notes, having genuine signatures and genuine designs, but composed of parts of sundry notes thus gathered, a patch from one and a patch from another. We learn that it has been observed that large numbers of these bills with pieces taken out, have come here from Shelby county. We would advise all persons to refuse them, as we understand that the Banks are determined to throw them out.

The author of an article sent us through the post-office, and proposing a material change in the laws regulating the institution of slavery, is informed that it is contrary to our rule to publish communications—except sometimes upon matters purely literary—without knowing by whom they are written.

The correspondent of the Louisville Courier says the ostensible editor of the Commonwealth is a mere myth—a fictitious personage. We had occasion to cut that correspondent's acquaintance some two years ago for gross abuse of our courtesy and kindness; and now, since we refuse to know him, he pretends to think that nobody knows us.

Our friend, the excellent dentist, Dr. HANBURY, returned from Texas last evening, and is ready to receive calls in his profession. His office is opposite the Capitol Hotel.

A Mrs. Rhodes, of this city, on Thursday last, lost four babies at a birth, two boys and two girls. They are all very well indeed, and the mother is much better than could be expected. We have spoken of her as "Mrs. Rhodes," but we beg her pardon—she is Mrs. Rhodes, of the hope she is a good American, for, if the Sargent women are breeding at such a rate, the condition of affairs is alarming.—Louisville Journal.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 2.—A double murder was committed yesterday near Woodbridge, by Charles Sanford, an insane man, whose nephew is one of the Wakemans, who was arrested on suspicion of the recent murder of Matthews. Sanford's first victim was Enoch Sperry, brother of N. D. Sperry, Secretary of State. The maniac chopped off his head with an axe while he was riding in a sleigh. The second victim was Ichabod Umberfield, a farmer, whom Sanford killed with an axe in his own house. The murderer is now in prison, where he constantly is muttering a senseless jargon of prayers.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 2.—Last night at 10 o'clock, the frame dwelling of John Kregon, of Templeville, near Pittsburg, was destroyed by fire with all the contents. Two children perished in the flames, being literally burnt to cinder. Two other children, thrown out of the window by their grandmother, who afterwards saved herself by jumping, were but slightly injured. Mr. Kregon was absent in this city attending the Orphans' Fair.

COURT OF APPEALS.

(Twenty-ninth Day.)
FRIDAY, JAN. 4.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Hughes v Spaulding, Greenup; affirmed.
Wilson v Moberly, Montgomery; affirmed.
Daniel v Daniel, Montgomery; affirmed.
Greenwade v Greenwade, Montgomery; reversed.
Lewis v Boring, Mason; reversed.
Forman v Sam, Mason; reversed.
Gardner v Park, Carter; reversed as to W. O. Parker.

ORDERS.

Smart v Mitchell, Mason.
Coryell v Boring, Bracken.
Hobbs v Hedger, (two cases), Bracken.
Thomas v Brewer, (two cases), Lewis.
Williams v Riggs, Greenup; were argued.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

(CALL early and see the rich and costly gems now in store at the lowest prices in the house of)

MECK & MILAM.

Ladies and gentlemen have now a rare chance offered them to buy fine Jewelry and Watches, cheaper than at any house in the West.

Call early—HARGREAVES are now given.
J. Y. YEISER & CO.

AMERICAN AND ITALIAN MARBLE WORKS.

KNIGHT & CLARK,
Opposite the Post-office, St. Clair Street,
FRANKFORT, KY.

HAVING removed our MARBLE WORKS to St. Clair Street, between the Post-office and the Court House, we have secured the services of one of the best designers and carvers in Philadelphia, and we pledge ourselves to get up better work than has ever been finished in Frankfort, and as good as can be finished elsewhere. Call and see.

Iron Railing, Verandahs, &c.
We have a great variety of designs at the shop, and will furnish the work at manufacturers' prices.
Jan. 5, 1856. KNIGHT & CLARK.

Strayed or Stolen.

FROM Mrs. Dorsey's pasture, on the Versailles and Frankfort turnpike, on Thursday night 27th December, there escaped or was stolen a DARK BROWN HORSE fifteen hands high, three years old last spring without any white about him; black eyes mane and tail; the tail long and what is called switch. He was rather low order, having been recently cured of fistula. He will be easily known and identified by the scar. He is slightly crest-fallen, and the scar is on the right side a little in advance of the withers and almost directly under the mane, which is not fully grown out, having been cut away from the wound while it was open. Any person who can give me information, by which I shall be enabled to find him, shall be liberally rewarded. A letter directed to Versailles, or to Dorsey's, Woodford county, will reach me.
Jan. 5, 1856. THOS. F. MARSHALL.
P. S. Mr. Wickliffe of the Overseer and Reporter will, by inserting the above deeply oblige the subscriber.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AMERICAN ORDER.
FRANKLIN COUNCIL, No. 65, Jan. 2, 1856.

The regular meetings of this Council are held in the upper room of the Court House on Wednesday night of each week at 7 o'clock. Members of the Legislature and other gentlemen visiting Frankfort, who are members of the American order, are cordially invited to attend the meetings.

By order of the Council,
G. W. LEWIS, Secretary.

Frankfort Church Directory.

Baptist.—Rev. R. D. ISBELL, Pastor.—First and Third Sabbaths in each month. Service at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M.

Roman Catholic.—Rev. J. M. LACASTER, Priest.—Sunday, alternate weeks. Worship, 10½ o'clock, A. M.—Sabbath School, 3 P. M.

Old School Baptist.—Rev. JOHN THORALD, Pastor.—Preaching at the Court House every 3d Sabbath in each month, 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock, P. M.

Presbyterian.—Rev. J. P. SAFFORD, Pastor.—Sabbath, preaching, 11 o'clock A. M., and 7 P. M. Sabbath School 9 o'clock, P. M. Prayer Meetings Tuesday and Friday, 7 P. M.

Methodist.—Rev. J. M. BONNELL, Pastor.—Sabbath, preaching, 11 o'clock A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath School 9 A. M. Prayer Meeting, Thursday, 7 P. M.

Episcopal.—Rev. J. N. NORTON, Rector.—Sabbath, Divine service 11 A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sabbath School 9 A. M. Friday, Divine Service, 3½ P. M.

Christian.—Rev. P. S. FALL, Pastor.—Lord's Day Worship, 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath School, 9 A. M. Lecture of Prayer Meeting, Wednesday, 7 P. M.

These services are all open, and the seats in the Churches free to any who desire to attend Divine Worship.

15th VOLUME OF B. MONROE'S REPORTS.

The 15th volume of Ben. Monroe's Reports of the Decisions of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky is just published, and can be obtained of the Reporter, at Wm. M. Todd's Bookstore, and at this office.
Dec. 31, 1855.

Pinkerton's Ague Pills.

A certain and speedy cure for Ague and Fever, and Chills and Fever, in all stages of the disease. The proprietor, in offering this medicine to the public, does so with the fullest confidence in its success, and it needs but a fair trial to convince any and all persons of its value as a remedy. It requires no preparation of the system in order to effect a cure, for while it is calculated to remove the disease, it at the same time restores the general health of the system. The combination is among the simplest medicines known to the profession, and is entirely safe as a popular remedy. It has been used in a great number of cases during the last three months, by men, women, and children, and in no instance has it failed to effect a permanent cure. This gives it great superiority over the other remedies in use, for while they only arrest the disease for a time, this medicine drives it entirely from the system. Let those suffering with the disease give it a trial and they will soon add their testimony with many others in proof of its efficacy.

C. M. PINKERTON, Druggist,
Oct. 24—fr. Frankfort, Ky.

MARRIED.

On Thursday, Jan. 24, 1856, by Rev. J. P. Safford, Mr. HENRY H. MURRAY to Miss MARGARET WHITEHEAD, all of Frankfort.

On Tuesday, Jan. 22nd, by Elder W. S. Giltner, BENJAMIN SEEG, Esq., to Miss ELIZA ROWE, both of Bourbon county.

By Elder W. S. Giltner, on Friday the 28th of December, at the Bourbon House, Wm. SHAWHAN, Esq., to Miss JULIA ANN RAVENSCRAFT, all of Bourbon county.

NOTICE!

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of V. S. WEST & CO., are requested to call and settle their accounts.
JAN 3.

WEST & CO.,

HAVING employed Mr. T. W. PIERSON, long known as one of the very best Confectioners and Bakers in this State, are prepared to furnish everything in the very best style for parties, weddings, &c.
JAN 3.

NOTICE!

FOR the information of my customers and the public I subjoin my terms, in order that persons having accounts with me may be prepared to settle them upon presentation.

TERMS: All running accounts, for which arrangements for credit have been made, are due and payable on the 1st of January, 1st of May, and 1st of September in each year. All charges, where no credit has been agreed upon, will be considered cash transactions, due and payable upon presentation. Interest charged on accounts not paid at maturity.

Flour and seeds strictly cash.
JAN 3. E. L. SAMUEL.

FLOUR AND MEAL.

200 BBLs. of superfine flour;
500 lbs. of extra white wheat flour;
500 lbs. of buckwheat;
25 bushels of fresh ground meal;
For sale by [Jan 3.] E. L. SAMUEL.

HAMS AND LARD.

200 MACKLIN'S sugar cured hams;
25 extra two year old hams;
20 kegs leaf lard;
For sale by [Jan 3.] E. L. SAMUEL.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

SANDFORD'S patent Straw-cutters;
Corn and Cob-crushers;
Rover and Eagle Plows;
Johnson's celebrated Plows;
Corn Shellers;
All sold at manufacturers' prices, with freight added, by [Jan 3.] E. L. SAMUEL.

N. O. SUGAR.

CRUSHED SUGAR;
Pulverized sugar;
Rio coffee;
Java coffee;
Laguira coffee;
Superior teas;
Pure Havana cigars;
Kentucky cigars;
German cigars;
Virginia tobacco;
Kentucky and Missouri tobacco;
For sale by [Jan 3.] E. L. SAMUEL.

GALS. SUPERIOR MADEIRA WINE.

Direct importation, for sale by [Jan 3.] E. L. SAMUEL.

NEW FIRM.

I HAVE this day sold the half of my stock of groceries, &c., to Mr. R. H. Crittenden. The junior partner is now in the East purchasing stock, and from his long and successful experience as a buyer for this market, we expect to be able to offer superior inducements to Cash Customers or punctual dealers at four months.

W. H. KEENE, R. H. CRITTENDEN.
W. H. KEENE & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
GROCERIES, LIQUORS, TOBACCO,
CIGARS, &c., &c.,
St. Clair and Wapping Streets, Frankfort, Ky.
Jan 2

OWEN'S OLD TAVERN STAND FOR SALE.

Will be sold at Public Sale, ON THE 25TH OF FEBRUARY NEXT, unless sooner disposed of privately, the above named Farm, containing 500 acres, lying on the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, four miles from Frankfort, and on the old road from Frankfort to Newcastle, and from Frankfort to Shelbyville.

MORSE NATIONAL TELEGRAPH!

OFFICE, ST. CLAIR ST. NEAR BROADWAY, FRANKFORT, KY.

TO ALL parts of the United States and the British Provinces. This is the only Company whose lines extend further South than London, and connecting, by two or more wires, on separate routes, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Boston, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, and Cincinnati, with New Orleans, Memphis, and all the principal cities of the South and West. Business entrusted to our care by mail will receive prompt attention, and satisfaction given in all cases, or MONEY REFUNDED! Give us a trial and then take your business to where it receives the best attention. Jan 2

MERCHANT & SMITH

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general that they have taken the Tin Shop formerly occupied by John Meadows, and intend to carry on the copper, tin, and sheet iron work in all their various branches. They will also keep on hand a large assortment of Cooking, Parlor, and Coal Stoves; copper, tin, and sheet iron roofing, spouting, and gutters, of all descriptions done in a neat and substantial manner, on reasonable terms.

Jobbing of all descriptions promptly attended to. The highest price paid for old copper and brass. Shop on St. Clair street opposite the Post Office. Jan 2

CLINTON'S NEW EATING SALOON!

JOSEPH CLINTON has opened that large and commodious house on the corner of St. Clair and Broad sts., formerly occupied by West & Co. for an

EATING HOUSE.

He has been at great pains and expense in renewing, furnishing and fitting it, and it is now one of the neat, best arranged, and best furnished establishments of the kind in the West. Hisarder will be supplied at all

